

80,000 GERMANS UNDER CROWN PRINCE REPULSED AT VERDUN

ation for review would not act as a
tion of execution.

ROSE DIDN'T TELL
MRS. BECKER HER
HUSBAND IS GUILTY.

Mrs. Charles Becker flatly con-
firmed to-day Jack Rose's statement
that what happened at a meeting be-
tween them in Sam Schapp's jewelry
store last Sunday. Rose's assertion
that he told her Becker was guilty is
said by Mrs. Becker to be an un-
truth. She was seen by an Evening
World reporter at her home, No. 2281
University Avenue, the Bronx.

"What Rose says about the inter-
view being not of his seeking is true,"
said Mrs. Becker. "I was told at the
Grand Central Station when on my
way to see my husband at Sing Sing
that Rose was at Schapp's store and
I made up my mind to see him. I
would do anything to help my husband."

"Rose was undoubtedly surprised
to see me. I asked him to tell me
the Governor the story he had told me
and others as the true story of the
killing of Herman Rosenthal. He said
he couldn't afford to, as he has been
told by the best legal talent in the
United States that there was no way
out for him if he went back on the
story he told in court."

"Rose didn't tell me my husband
was 'guilty as hell.' There was no
occasion for him to say anything
about my husband's guilt or inno-
cence. All our conversation was about
whether he would finally tell the
truth. It is true I pleaded with him,
but he repeated that he couldn't af-
ford to go back on his story because
he was afraid he would have to suf-
fer for it."

"We talked about five minutes when
it occurred to me that I was in a
strange position alone with Schapp
and Rose, so I asked Rose if he
would step in the street and talk to
me or come down to my house. He
said he wouldn't go out in the street
and would make a telephone appoint-
ment to see me at my home. On
Sunday a man who said he was Mr.
Finch, but who I believe from his
voice to have been somebody else,
called me up and said that the party
I was to call on me had decided
not to do so."

"Mr. Stanton is making arrange-
ments to-day for me to see the Gov-
ernor and make a personal appeal to
him. That seems to be my last hope,
and it is apparent that Rose is not
going to tell the truth."

"Rose says he was at the Hotel
Maynard when Sam Schapp called
him on the telephone and asked him
to come up to his store at No. 703
Broadway Monday morning. He
went there and was chatting with
Schapp and another man when Mrs.
Becker entered."

"I want you to do something to
save Charles," Mrs. Becker said when
I asked her what she wanted of me,"
Rose stated.

"What can I do? I said.
"You can do something, I know,"
she answered, "for you know that he
is innocent."

"I looked at her for a minute.
"Mrs. Becker," I said, "this meeting
was not of my seeking, and I know
of many other things that I would
have preferred than to have this ap-
pointment, but since you are here, I'll
have to speak plainly to you. I, with
thousands of others, have admired your
courage, perseverance and love, and
have led you to work so hard for your
husband's freedom. It has been fine
in every way, yet there is nothing
that I can do to win his escape from
death."

"You know that you can do some-
thing to save him," she said.
"Mrs. Becker," I replied, "in other
words, you want me to do something
that I cannot do. Your husband is
guilty—guilty as hell. I told the truth
in the witness chair, and every word
that I said was the truth, and you
want me to go and say that it was
not true."

"Are you talking for a dictograph?"
she said, looking around. "Have you
got one planted about here?"
"If there is a dictograph here," I
answered, "you had it planted, for I
did not know anything of this inter-
view."

REFUSED TO TAKE MESSAGE
FROM BECKER.
Rose said that then Mrs. Becker
came to him and whispered in his ear
that she wanted to talk with him in

the open, or in her house, for, she
said, she had a message for him from
Charles. Rose said he refused to go
to her house, but told her to give
him her telephone number, and that
he would call her up on Monday or
Tuesday, and she could then give him
the message from her husband. Mrs.
Becker left the shop.

On the following day, Monday, Rose
said he debated for a long time about
calling up the number, Fordham 1629,
which he said Mrs. Becker had given
him, for he did not wish to get the
message. On Tuesday in the middle
of the afternoon, he got the secretary
of the moving picture company with
which Rose is connected, who was in
town with him, to call the number.

This man, Mr. Finch, knew nothing
of whom he was to call, but he was
to give the person on the wire this
message: "The person who was to
call you to-day does not want to call
you or to receive the message you
have for him."

Finch called the number and gave
the message, said Rose. A woman
answered, and made him repeat the
message to her. Then she rang off
without further comment.

In urging the Governor to appoint
a commission to review the case, Mr.
Manton will seek to have the Lim-
ited Governor act as one of the
commissioners. Becker's counsel
have little hope of saving his life,
and believe the Governor will hear
the last plea for Becker himself.

**RUSSIANS LOSE
LAST STRONGHOLD
ON GALICIA LINE**

Von Linsingen's Army Crosses
Gnila Lipa River and Take
Positions.

BERLIN, July 1.—Gen. Von Linsin-
gen's armies have crossed the Gnila
Lipa River southeast of Lemberg and
have captured several Russian posi-
tions.

This afternoon's official statement
said the Austro-Germans had crossed
the Gnila Lipa both north and south
of Rohatyn. They are closing in upon
the railway leading eastward through
Rohatyn to Tarnopol, the objective
of Von Linsingen's offensive east and
southeast of Lemberg.

A fierce struggle marked the latest
Austro-German successes. The Rus-
sians were heavily entrenched on the
east bank of the river, but were
shelled out of their positions and
forced to retire eastward.

The positions held by the Russians
at the Gnila River were their last
strongholds in Galicia. At all other
points along their front, their retreat
had been general. Gen. Von Lin-
singen's victory indicates that the
Russians will soon be entirely out of
the Austrian province.

**CONTINUE FIGHT FOR
HOME RULE FOR CITY**

Advocates Demand That New York
City Be Given More Represent-
atives in Legislature.

ALBANY, July 1.—Debate on the
proposal designed to increase New
York City's legislative representation
occupied many hours of the Consti-
tutional Convention's time to-day. A
vote is expected before night.

Alfred E. Smith and Arthur J. Bal-
dwin of New York and W. N. Dymally,
Nathan Burkan and Andrew McLean
of Brooklyn supported the propo-
sition, while former Senator Izackst
of Saratoga, Jacob Gould Schurman
of Ithaca and Herbert Parsons of
New York, all Republicans, opposed it.

The threats of our New York
brothers that the city will revolt and
either secede from the State or re-
ject the Constitution as a whole if
the restriction of their representation
to less than half of the total mem-
bership of the Legislature is not elim-
inated are idle," Brackett declared.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE GRAY.

Services at St. Bartholomew's,
Burial at Woodlawn.

The funeral of John Clinton Gray, for
twenty-five years a Judge of the Court
of Appeals, who died at Newport, R. I.,
on Monday, took place this morning at
the Protestant Episcopal Church of St.
Bartholomew. The pastor, the Rev. Dr.
Leighton Parks, officiated. At the left
of the nave were the widow and mem-
bers of the family. On the right, sat
the honorary pallbearers.

A large number of judges, lawyers
and other distinguished people attended
the services. The burial was at Wood-
lawn Cemetery.

MRS. EVELYN THAW
CHANGES HER MIND;
TESTIFIES TUESDAY

Slayer's Wife at First Said She
Was Too Ill to
Appear.

SHAKES LIKE A LEAF.
Gov. Slaton, Who Spared Leo
Frank, Interested Witness
to Proceedings.

(Special to The Evening World.)

MALONE, N. Y., July 1.—Oliver
Young, hotel proprietor at Chateau-
gay Lake, to-day declared that Eve-
lyn Nesbit Thaw denied the report
that she was not going to testify at
Harry K. Thaw's sanity hearing in
New York.

Young declared he talked to Mrs.
Thaw at noon and she told him she
would go to New York next Tuesday
to appear in court.

Mrs. Thaw had said earlier in the
day that she was in such a nervously
broken down condition that she would
not undertake the journey to New
York.

W. J. McGuire, Deputy Attorney
General Cook's confidential agent,
who served the subpoena upon her,
described her as "shaking like a
leaf" when he talked with her at
Young's Hotel.

Mrs. Thaw told McGuire that she
intended sending to Justice Hendrick
a physician's certificate as to her
condition.

Mrs. Thaw told McGuire that she
was in poor health and feared for
her life should she be compelled to
undergo the ordeal on the witness
stand to which she thought she would
be subjected in cross-examination by
Mr. John B. Stanchfield, chief of
Thaw's counsel.

It was learned in the New York
City office of the Attorney General to-
day that if Evelyn Nesbit Thaw
sends a doctor's certificate that she is
unable to appear in the Supreme
Court and testify in the hearing to
determine the sanity of her husband
and if Judge Hendrick refuses to
accept the certificate as a valid rea-
son for her not answering in person,
the Court will be asked at once for a
body attachment to bring the much
wanted witness into court.

When Abel I. Smith of Thaw's
associate counsel was asked to com-
ment on Evelyn's reported declara-
tion that she would fight being
brought into court, he remarked:
"It is of the utmost indifference to
us whether she comes or stays. Is
not that true, Mr. Stanchfield?" turn-
ing to Thaw's chief counsel.

**HARRY CAUTIONS LAWYERS
NOT TO TALK.**

"Yes, quite true," said Mr. Stanch-
field.

At this moment Harry Thaw leaned
around his attorney's shoulder and
said to the reporter: "You know, the
Judge has forbidden us to talk about
such things."

Former Gov. John M. Slaton of
Georgia, who recently commuted to
life imprisonment the death sentence
of Leo M. Frank and thereby aroused
a spirit of riot in Georgia, occupied
the bench with Justice Hendrick when
the trial was resumed to-day. With-
in the inclosure sat Mrs. Slaton, who
with her husband had come to court
as the guests of Justice Hendrick.

Gov. Slaton, himself a prominent
lawyer of Atlanta, sat for the greater
part of the time leaning far forward
in his chair talking to Justice Hen-
drick's ear, while he kept one eye
on Harry Thaw. The ex-Governor
now and then watched Thaw nar-
rowly, his chin cupped in his hand.

The session of the day opened with
the reading by Deputy Attorney Gen-
eral Cook of the last few pages of the
testimony given by Mrs. Mary Copely
Thaw, Harry Thaw's mother, on the
second trial. After that Deputy At-
torney General Becker, with the record
propped upon a music rack, read
from the Mathevan case book, which
contained an account of Harry Thaw's
condition and deportment during the
five years he was in the State asy-
lum.

Shortly before noon ex-Gov. Slaton
and Mrs. Slaton left the court room.
In answer to the questions of the
reporters if it were true that he in-
tended to settle in New York and
take up the practice of law here, he
said, with a smile:

"That's the first I've heard of such
a plan. There's nothing in it. Mrs.
Slaton insisted that I take two
months' vacation, the first one I've
had in fifteen years. When my vaca-
tion ends I am going back to At-
lanta and there take up the practice
of the law where I left off. I came
to the Thaw trial to-day because I
had been a spectator at the first trial
and was interested in the progress of
the case."

When the reading of the case book
was concluded, Mr. Slaton read the
testimony of Dr. Charles F. Bingham
of Pittsburgh, the Thaw family
physician, given in Mr. Thaw's be-
half in the second murder trial. In
Washington, D. C., a visitor at the
Thaw home, and of Abraham H. Heck,
principal of a school in Allentown,
Pa., which Thaw attended in 1881.

Women Ambulance Surgeons
On Reception Hospital Staff

DRS. CORNELIA MEADERS &
ALICE LEWIS OF ST. LOUIS

This photograph was taken as the
two young female surgeons were
boarded the ambulance at the hospi-
tal, at the foot of East Seventieth
Street and East River, on a message
of mercy.

TORPEDOED LINER ENGAGED
BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

(Continued from Page One.)

He said. He was not certain whether all those wounded by shell fire were
gotten into the boats before the Armenian went down.

According to another report, as one of the boats was being lowered from
the Armenian a shell from the submarine cut the falls of the boat. The oc-
cupants were spilled into the water and presumably were drowned. Five
boats loaded with survivors got away.

The survivors rowed around in the boats till Tuesday morning, when a
steam trawler landed them at Avonmouth.

The first report of the torpedoing of the Armenian was received at
Plymouth Tuesday night from the West African steamer Tarquah. The
Tarquah received a "U S B" call from the Leyland liner on Monday after-
noon while the latter was being chased by the submarine. The Armenian
gave her position as twenty-three miles west of Trevose Head, off the Corn-
wall coast.

CARDIFF, Wales, July 1.—Survivors of the Armenian arriving here
said that the German submarine ran close to the drowning men who had
been thrown into the water by a capsizing boat, but that the crew of the
submarine did not attempt to rescue any of them.

Joseph Cartier, a colored mulatto
of Norfolk, Va., one of those rescued
after the lifeboat was swamped, said:
"The submarine chased the ship
for two hours and fired about 100
shells, twenty-five of them striking
the ship. I was in the boat with thirty-
eight others when it fell into the
water. I was swimming nearly an
hour before I was picked up."

"Twenty-eight men were rescued
from the water. Four members of
the crew died in the boat. A part of
the head of one of them had been
blown away. Another had lost both
legs. One man had been blown to
pieces by a shell."

"I owe my life to Mulester Johnson,
who knocked me down just in time to
avoid being hit by a shell. Capt.
Trickey was the last man to leave
the ship."

**Armenian on 'Admiralty Business,'
British Government Admits**

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Leyland Line steamship Armenian was
"engaged on Admiralty business" when she was sunk by a German sub-
marine off the Cornwall coast of England two days ago with the loss
of a score of American lives. Ambassador Page at London reported to the
State Department to-day he had been so informed by British Admiralty
officials.

Secretary Lansing announced to-day
that until more complete reports had
been received from Ambassador Page
on the torpedoing of the Armenian
the United States would take no ac-
tion.

Latest news despatches from Avon-
mouth detailing how the Armenian
made efforts to escape after being
ordered to stop caused officials to be-
lieve the sinking of the vessel was
accomplished in accordance with in-
ternational law and that the United
States might have no reason to take
up the subject with Germany except
to verify through the Admiralty at
Berlin the details of the Armenian's
reported resistance.

There was a relaxation of tension
in official quarters by the news that
the Armenian apparently was resist-
ing capture, for what seemed to loom
up as a possible complication in the
pending negotiations over submarine
warfare with Germany appeared to be removed.

The report that the German com-
mander had come to the surface and
regarded by many officials as indicat-
ing an intention to visit and search
even enemy ships, a principle for
which the United States has been
contending.

It was suggested in some quarters
that the German submarine com-
mander may have new orders re-
quiring them not to torpedo any
ships without warning. No cases
have been reported of attack without
warning in the last few weeks.

FRENCH DENY USING
AMERICAN SHELLS
SINCE WAR STARTED

Prince Rupprecht, Who Said
American Munitions Killed 50
Per Cent., Is Contradicted.

PARIS, July 1.—With reference to
an interview published in the United
States in which Prince Rupprecht of
Bavaria was quoted as saying that
50 per cent. of the shells used by the
French were manufactured in the
United States, the Ministry of War
has made the following official state-
ment:

"Neither now nor at any time since
the beginning of the war has the
French artillery made use of any
shells whatsoever manufactured in
the United States."

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Flat con-
tradiction of statements that American
shells have been used to a large extent
by the French, was contained in a
statement issued to-day by the French
Embassy. It follows:

"The statements have appeared in the
press from time to time, describing
the use by the French of American
shells and the killing of German
soldiers by such American ammu-
nition, said to be vastly more destruc-
tive than that made in France. It has
been added of late that the mortalities
thus caused have been considerably in-
creased because the French were using
poisonous American shells made by a
certain company in Cleveland, O., in
such a way that 'in many cases even
slight wounds resulted in terrible in-
fection, causing quick death.'"

"One of the German Princes was
asked 'what was the percentage shot
by the French' in the great drive
north of Arras, in the course of which
the French captured the 'Labyrinth'
and some other important positions. His
Royal Highness vouchsafed the opinion
that it is rather difficult to estimate
this thing accurately, but he
thought that at least 50 per cent.
were American shells, adding 'this
last French offensive would not have
been possible without American ammu-
nition.'"

"In view of such frequently re-
peated assertions, it cannot be amiss
to state once for all that France has
bought no shells of any sort in the
United States since the beginning of
the war."

**BRITISH WOMEN TO HOLD
BIGGER PLACE IN NATION**

Will Participate in Reorganization,
and Even in Making War
Munitions.

LONDON, July 1.—The appeals of
Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the Suffra-
gette leader, that women be per-
mitted to take a larger and more re-
cognized share in the organization of
the nation for war now afoot have
proved effective. David Lloyd George,
the Minister of Munitions, has con-
sented to receive a deputation of the
women who are eager to serve their
country in various capacities, includ-
ing the making of ammunition.

**BRITAIN HAS LOST 20
FIRST LINE WARSHIPS,
SAYS BERLIN AGENCY.**

BERLIN, July 1 (by wireless to
Hayville, L. I.).—Among the news
items given out by the Overseas News
Agency was the following:

"German papers reprint a special
article which appeared in the Stock-
holm Aftonblad, in which it was
asserted that the losses of British
warships caused by German subma-
rine attacks were anxiously kept
secret by the British Admiralty, which
was fearful of a considerable decrease
in the superiority of the British fleet
over the German."

"At the beginning of the war the
ships of the first battle line of the
British fleet numbered about sixty,
but these, the Aftonblad article de-
clared, have been reduced by Ger-
man submarine torpedoing to forty,
while Germany has lost no ships of
this class."

PARIS, July 1.—The decline in the
birth rate of France has been par-
ticularly noticeable since the war be-
gan. The rate in 1914 averaged a
thousand births daily, but at the be-
ginning of 1915 the figures dropped to
800 and there has been a rapid decline
since then. In the week of June 8
to June 12, which was the last week
recorded, there were only 866 births
in the entire country.

A tax on bachelors and the pro-
longing of their military service and
a diminution in the taxes on the
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**MONTENEGRINS ENTER
BOSNIA AND DRIVE
TOWARD THE NORTH.**

ROME, July 1.—Montenegrin troops
have invaded the Austrian province
of Bosnia, occupying the mountain
village of Vuchero.

The Montenegrins are continuing
their offensive, driving northward
through Southeastern Bosnia, accord-
ing to despatches to the Montenegrin
Legation here.

RUSSIANS WIN SEA BATTLE;
GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK

Petrograd Reports That Attempt to Land Troops
at Windau Was Frustrated and Enemy
Fleet Forced Back.

PETROGRAD (via London), July 1.—An attempt by German
warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops was
repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued at
headquarters of the General Staff. The communication follows:

"A squadron of German ships, consisting of one patrolling
cruiser, four light cruisers and many torpedo boats, bombarded
Windau and attempted to make a landing on the coast, but was
repulsed. One of the hostile torpedo boats was blown up by a mine.
Our torpedo boats engaged the enemy's cruisers. Other Russian
torpedo boats, protecting these operations from the north, com-
pelled the enemy to retire."

An official statement from the War
Office to-day admitted that the
Slavs fell back on their own territory
north and northeast of Lemberg be-
fore superior forces of the enemy.
But east and southeast of Lemberg
the Grand Duke's armies not only
are blocking the enemy's further ad-
vance but are smashing at the Aus-
tro-German lines in a succession of
counter-attacks.

"Along the western bank of the
Galla Lipa determined enemy attacks
were beaten off Monday and Tues-
day," said the official statement. "The
enemy was thrown back from the
river with serious losses and failed
to renew the attack Tuesday night."

"Along the Dniester, particularly
near Halls, we counter-attacked,
taking several hundred prisoners and
driving off an enemy force attempt-
ing to cross the stream."

**LINER ROTTERDAM
HELD UP BY BRITISH**

Dutch Steamship Detained at Deal
and Avonmouth for Eight
Days on Trip Here.

The Holland-America Line steam-
ship Rotterdam, which sailed from
Rotterdam for New York June 20, was
held up and detained by British au-
thorities at Deal and Avonmouth for
eight days, according to cable ad-
vices that reached the line here to-
day. The Rotterdam is believed to
have aboard about 200 passengers in
addition to a full cargo of freight.

The steamer was detained at Deal
from June 23 to June 25 and then re-
leased. After getting under way she
was again detained and ordered to
Avonmouth, where she was held until
the afternoon of June 30 before being
allowed to proceed. Officials of the
line said that they knew of no rea-
son for the detention.

**NO FRENCH GUNS NEAR
RHEIMS CATHEDRAL AS
GERMANS FIRED ON IT.**

PARIS, July 1.—A commission ap-
pointed by the British Foreign Office
to visit Rheims and inspect the
famous cathedral, which has been
damaged seriously by German artil-
lery fire, arrived Sunday morning
just after German shells had struck
the building. The party included
Owen Johnson, Arnold Bennett,
Walter Hale and G. H. Mair. They
picked up pieces of shells which had
glanced off the walls and roofs. All
agreed that neither French troops nor
guns were anywhere near the cathe-
dral.

It has been impossible to save the
priceless stained glass windows in the
cathedral, because the erection of
scaffolding which would be necessary
to take them down, the French say,
might give the Germans the idea
that the cathedral was being used for
observation purposes.

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WEATHER HALTS ITALIANS
IN MOUNTAIN WARFARE

Rome Claims Gains 'South of
Trent'—Isonzo Front Re-
pulses Attack.

ROME, June 30 (via Paris, July 1).—
The official statement issued to-night
at the headquarters of the Italian
General Staff was as follows:

"Continued unfavorable weather
conditions have imposed new ob-
stacles which our troops surmount
with unchangeable tenacity. In the
mountainous part of the theatre of
operations fog has caused a slacken-
ing of the artillery action on both
sides, but has permitted our adver-
saries to devote greater efforts to the
work of fortification which, however,
has been hindered by the action of
small Italian detachments."

"Actions favorable to the Italians
have occurred in Val Chiavenna, where
Castello and Condino (thirty miles
southwest of Trento) and at Porti-
Manasso in Val d'Aosta. An artillery
duel in the district along the ridge of
the Carnic Alps also was favorable
to us."

"Along the